

carrier within the Commission's jurisdiction. Toward that end, the Commission should deny the waiver requested by Nextel.

Nextel Deserves No Sympathy

Nextel deserves no sympathy for its situation, whatsoever. By its own avarice and disregard for the home team, Nextel has opened a new, developing ESMR market to participation by a Japanese company, at a time that Japan is not willing even to open the maturing cellular telecommunications technology to fair competition by an American manufacturer. By calculated steps, Nextel has placed Motorola in a position of having to buy into Nextel to protect itself against the unfairly applied economic power of Japan. By hubris, Nextel has then turned again to open itself anew to additional Japanese participation. By misrepresentation, by lack of candor and by arrogance, Nextel has had the audacity to request that the Commission grant a waiver of a situation which does not, in fact, exist, based on no stronger showing than an expectation that the Commission will be delighted to do Nextel's bidding.

Nextel, and the public, need to be reminded that no person is above the law, or beyond just treatment by the Commission. To that end, the Commission should dismiss or deny Nextel's Petition, and should strip Nextel of its commercial radio authorizations.

Apparently compelled to defend its domestic market in the digital equipment which it has developed for Enhanced SMR service, Motorola has had to compete with Matsushita by also

acquiring an interest in Nextel. After having lured Matsushita into investing, Nextel then turned aside from Matsushita and gave Motorola the opportunity to bring major assets into Nextel to protect Motorola's digital radio research and development efforts. Now, having locked up Motorola, Nextel has revealed that it is turning east on its axis once again, making a deal with NTT.

Matsushita is not an innocent victim in this matter. It is important to recognize what Matsushita must have believed that it was purchasing by its investment in Nextel, which gave Matsushita the right to name a person for the Nextel board of directors. Matsushita or its affiliated corporations is one of Japan's leading manufacturers of consumer electronic equipment, trading under such brand names as Panasonic, Technics, and Quasar. Matsushita must have believed that its investment in Nextel would secure for it a new and rich American market for its deported goods. The right to name a person for Nextel's board of directors was surely intended to allow Matsushita to develop and protect Matsushita's market expectancy.

Nextel's callous disregard for the security of America's national interest in a strong and fair market for its telecommunications technology might have escaped scrutiny had Nextel been able to remain outside the field of common carrier communications. However, Congress has decreed otherwise and Nextel has moved into a different league, where different rules apply. While Nextel's avarice, hubris, and arrogance of its duty to be forthright with the Commission might have seemed useful in an earlier day, the Commission should deny Nextel's Petition,

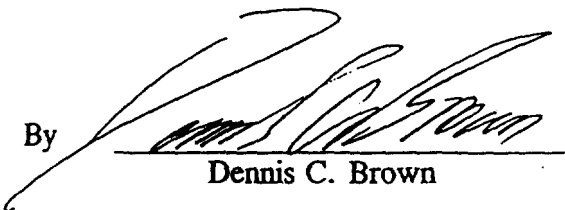
revoke Nextel's authorizations, and send a clear signal around the world that will of Congress and the authority of the Commission will be treated with respect.

Conclusion

For all the foregoing reasons, Lausman respectfully requests that the Commission dismiss or deny Nextel's Petition, and that the Commission either revoke outright, pursuant to Section 310(b) of the Communications Act, all authorizations held or controlled by Nextel, or designate for hearing all of the authorizations held by Nextel so that it can determine whether Nextel has the character qualifications required to be a Commission licensee.

Respectfully submitted,
KEVIN LAUSMAN

By

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dennis C. Brown", is written over a horizontal line.

Dennis C. Brown

Brown and Schwaninger
1835 K Street, N.W.
Suite 650
Washington, D.C. 20006
202/223-8837

Dated: March 11, 1994

EXHIBIT I

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON
20506

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1994

94-07
CONTACT: ANNE LUZZATTO
DIANNE WILDMAN
DAVID KURAKANE
(202) 395-3230

Statement of Ambassador Michael Kantor

I have determined today that Japan has violated the 1989 Third Party Radio and Cellular Agreement by failing to provide comparable market access to Japan's cellular telephone and network equipment market. We have been pursuing access to this market since 1985. Three agreements and almost ten years later, U.S. cellular telephone systems remain effectively excluded from over half the Japanese market.

The United States Government determined on December 2, 1993 to make a decision on or about February 15, 1994 as to whether Japan is in compliance with the 1989 agreement.

This is, in many ways, a classic case of the determination of Japan to keep its markets closed, particularly to leading edge U.S. products. There is no doubt that Motorola's cellular phones and network equipment are among the best in the world. In the part of Japan where Motorola has market access, it has achieved great success. Its system has more than 438,500 subscribers. But it has been effectively shut out of the critical Tokyo market, particularly at a time when Japanese manufacturers were trying to develop products competitive with Motorola's. In fact, the Motorola system in the Tokyo market has only 12,800 subscribers. Clearly, Motorola has lost millions of dollars in sales opportunities.

In an agreement embodied in a series of letters between 1985 and 1987, the Government of Japan agreed to the principle of comparable market access to the Japanese cellular phone market. Yet, it failed to take the actions necessary to provide that access. As a result, in April 1989, USTR found Japan in violation of its obligations under that agreement and published a preliminary retaliation list for public comment and hearing under Section 1377.

Just prior to the deadline for imposition of sanctions, Japan agreed, in a 1989 Third Party Radio and Cellular Agreement, to take specific measures to allow comparable market access. In the agreement, Japan designated, by name, a cellular telephone

operator to install the Motorola system. By doing so, Japan also assumed the responsibility of ensuring that the operator performed. That operator, as an agent of the Government of Japan, reiterated in a 1992 letter its commitment to build the system. Notwithstanding that agreement and the prior two agreements, the system, only after considerable U.S. Government involvement, covers just 40% of the Tokyo region. Comparable market access has not been achieved, a clear violation of the 1989 agreement.

We have said many times that we are committed to enforcing our trade agreements and achieving results. I am today taking steps to make sure that Japan lives up to the 1989 Agreement.

We plan, within 30 days, to announce for public comment a list of proposed trade action.

FACT SHEET ON ORIGIN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
1989 CELLULAR TELEPHONE AGREEMENT BY JAPAN

ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

oThe Government of Japan has repeatedly claimed that their system is open, that U.S. firms do not try hard enough to sell into the Japanese market and that the quality of U.S. products are inadequate.

oThe history of the attempts by U.S. products and suppliers to enter the Japanese cellular telephone market shows that the Japanese system, in fact, is not open and that highly competitive U.S. products, manufactured by companies that exert extraordinary effort to enter the Japanese market, can be thwarted by barriers erected by the Japanese Government.

oU.S. manufacturers developed the cellular telephone industry and have always been in the forefront technologically. One of the results of the barriers erected by Japan in this market is that Japanese producers have been given time to develop products to compete with U.S. products and suppliers.

oThrough regulation of technical standards and allocation of radio spectrum, the Government of Japan has maintained barriers to full access by U.S. products and suppliers.

oMotorola has been trying to enter the Japanese market since the early 1980s. First it was stymied by technical standards that were written by an association of Japanese manufacturers of telecommunications equipment and reflected only Japanese equipment.

oThis barrier was removed in 1985 as part of the MOSS Agreements. Japan agreed to include foreign firms on a blue ribbon committee, the Telecommunications Deliberation Council (TDC), that would make a recommendation to MPT (Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications) on the standards to be adopted for cellular phone systems.

oIn March 1986, TDC recommended that TACS, Motorola's system, as well as two other systems, were acceptable.

oMotorola found a cellular telephone operator, DDI (Daini Denden), which believed that the TACS system was technologically and competitively superior to the other two systems.

oAt that point, however, the Government of Japan erected a new barrier. It gave NTT the right to provide cellular telephone service throughout the country. At the same time, it assigned a newly formed operator, IDO (Nippon Idou Tsushin), the eastern half of Japan, including Tokyo, with about 60-70% of the potential market and gave DDI the remaining 30-40%. Thus, in

exercising its regulatory powers, it deprived Motorola of its potential share in the Japanese market.

oAfter months of negotiations, MPT agreed to divide the territory between IDO and DDI more evenly -- but still left NTT the right to operate in the whole country and IDO the lucrative Tokyo-Nagoya region.

ADDITIONAL BARRIERS TO MARKET ACCESS

oThe Japanese decision to restrict DDI to only a portion of the country resulted in a significant competitive disadvantage for DDI and Motorola. TACS subscribers could not use their telephones when they entered the Tokyo-Nagoya region, while the NTT system was available nation-wide. This made the TACS system unattractive to many subscribers and Motorola asked MPT to allocate enough radio frequency to allow the TACS system users to roam in the Tokyo-Nagoya region. Thus another barrier existed -- the absence of frequencies for use by the TACS system in the Tokyo-Nagoya region.

MOSS AGREEMENTS

oIn a series of letters exchanged in 1986 and 1987 between the Governments of Japan and the United States (the MOSS Agreements), Japan recognized the principle of comparable market access and agreed to make the system for allocating radio frequencies more transparent and to provide opportunities for technical consideration of the access of the TACS system to the Tokyo-Nagoya region.

oNotwithstanding the commitments in the MOSS Agreements, MPT continued to insist that no frequency was available in the Tokyo-Nagoya region to allocate to the TACS system. Yet, in 1988, MPT proposed allocating 40 MHz in that region to a new telephone system that would offer modified cellular service. It thus became clear that unused spectrum was available in the Tokyo-Nagoya region. The Government of Japan simply was not willing to make it available to operators using U.S. products.

UNITED STATES RESPONSE TO JAPANESE BARRIERS

oOn April 28, 1989, the USTR determined that the Government of Japan was not in compliance with its commitments with regard to cellular telephones under the MOSS Agreements.

oJapan's regulatory decisions had limited the market for the TACS system, and its excuses for not providing full access by assigning additional frequency were simply untrue. USTR published a proposed set of retaliatory measures on April 28 and set a deadline for retaliation against Japanese exports of goods and services of July 10, 1989. On May 24, 1989, USTR held a public hearing on proposed retaliation.

THE 1989 CELLULAR AGREEMENT

oOn June 28, 1989, the Government of Japan agreed to allocate the necessary spectrum, removing one more barrier it had created to Motorola's full access to the Japanese market.

oThe 1989 Agreement required MPT to assign 5 MHz of frequency in the Tokyo-Nagoya region for use by the TACS system. Exercising its regulatory authority in the face of opposition from Motorola, IDO and the U.S., MPT insisted on assigning the frequency to IDO, which was already operating the Hi-Caps (NTT) system in that region, creating an obvious conflict of interest.

oThis forced partnership between Motorola and IDO has not provided Motorola with comparable market access.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1989 AGREEMENT

oImmediately after the 1989 Agreement, Motorola attempted to provide its cellular network equipment to IDO for the installation of the TACS system. IDO requested a delay until June 1990 and then a further delay until November 1990.

oMotorola began shipping network equipment (base stations, transmitters, etc.) in November 1990 but the system did not begin operation until October 1991. More than two years after the agreement went into effect, IDO had installed only a fraction of the total number of cell sites needed to make the system fully operational.

oIn the interim, and this is critical, NTT was able to develop a portable handheld cellular telephone comparable to Motorola's Microtac. As a result, Motorola's two-year lead in this technology was lost. The Motorola product was allowed to enter the Tokyo-Nagoya market only after there was a comparable Japanese product.

THE 1992 AGREEMENT

oIDO continued to stall through March 1992. Under pressure from a deadline for the annual Section 1377 review, IDO committed by letter to go forward with installing the TACS system, setting forth a plan for the development of the system. This was the third commitment.

oIn the 15 months following this commitment, IDO made only token progress in installing the system.

oCurrently, and only after extensive consultations on this issue in recent months, the system covers just 40 percent of the Tokyo region -- nearly five years after the 1989 agreement and over nine years since Motorola began intensive efforts to introduce this system in Tokyo.

RECENT EFFORTS

oUSTR and the Government of Japan have discussed these issues at the ministerial and sub-ministerial levels in July, September, and October 1993 and in January and February 1994. The latest meeting was February 14. In addition, there have also been working level discussions of the issues.

oIDO and Motorola have also met at least seven times at senior levels, most recently February 13 in Tokyo. In addition, Motorola, the Department of Commerce, and USTR have discussed this issue with important IDO stockholders such as Toyota.

oThese meetings produced no satisfactory response as to how Motorola was to achieve the market access promised by three agreements.

oUSTR has informed the Government of Japan that a resolution of this issue requires concrete steps by the Government to remove the final barriers to comparable market access in the Tokyo-Nagoya region, as first envisioned almost ten years ago.

Description of Section 1377

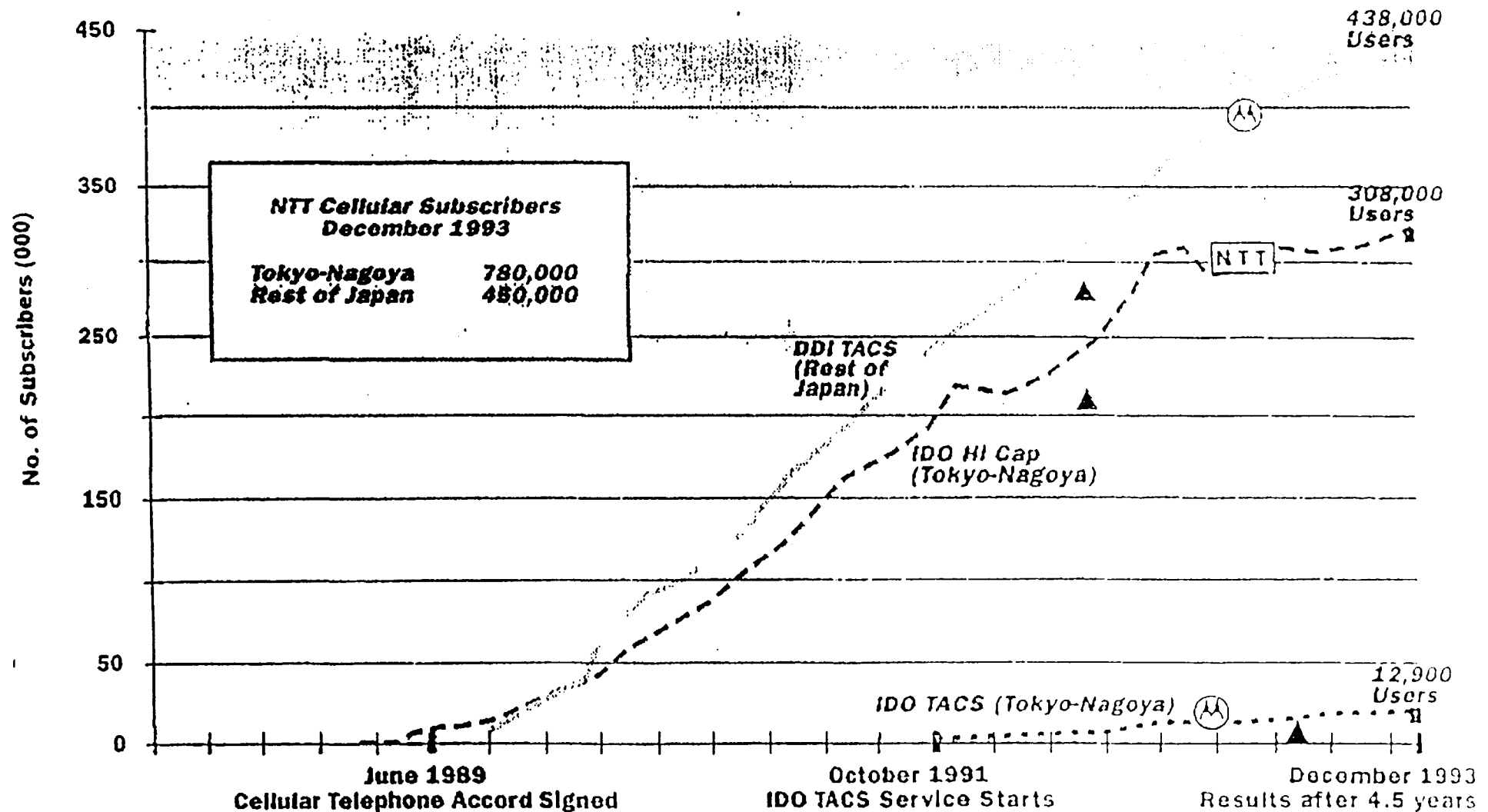
Section 1377 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 requires the USTR to review annually the operation and effectiveness of each telecommunications trade agreement in force between the United States and another country or countries. Agreements subject to review include agreements entered into pursuant to previous section 1377 investigations. In the review, USTR is to determine whether any act, policy, or practice of the foreign country that entered into the agreement (1) is not in compliance with the terms of the agreement, or (2) otherwise denies, within the context of the agreement, mutually advantageous market opportunities to U.S. telecommunications products and services.

An affirmative determination under section 1377 is required to be treated as an affirmative determination under section 304(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. Pursuant to that section, the Trade Representative must take action authorized in section 301(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, subject to the specific direction, if any, of the President, and all other appropriate and feasible action that the President may direct, to enforce U.S. rights under the trade agreement in question or to eliminate the act, policy, or practice that otherwise violates, is inconsistent with, or denies benefits to the United States under the trade agreement. The Trade Representative is not required to take action under certain circumstances, such as when the foreign country has agreed to eliminate the act, policy, or practice.

Among other sanctions, section 301(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 authorizes the Trade Representative to impose duties or other import restrictions on the goods of, or fees or restrictions on the services of, the foreign country, for such time as the Trade Representative determines appropriate.

U.S. Access to Japan's Cellular Telephone Market

System Start-Up Comparison



Source: Industry Data

△ Indicates 50 Months After License

JAPAN CELLULAR TELEPHONE SERVICES							
Comparison Among Three Operators							
	NTT (Hi Cap)			IDO Tokyo/Nagoya		DDI (Tacs)	Remarks
	Total	Tokyo/ Nagoya	Other Regions	Hi-Cap	TACS	(All CT's Combined)	
Number of Subscribers	1,249,500	779,680	449,820	308,000	12,881	438,500	As of Dec 31, '93
Number of Cells	2,172	892	1,280	361	86 (107)*	512	As of Dec 31, '93 *Installation in progress
Number of Voice Channels	59,307	34,605	24,702	11,836	2,743 (2848)*	20,227	As of Dec 31, '93 *Installation in progress
Number of Switches	44	25	19	7	2 (1)*	19	As of Dec 31, '93 *Installation in progress
Market Share (Subscribers) Served Market	62.82%	70.84%	50.64%	27.99%	1.17%	49.36%	As of Dec 31, '93

AFFIDAVIT

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing
Opposition is true and correct. Executed on 3, 11, 1994.

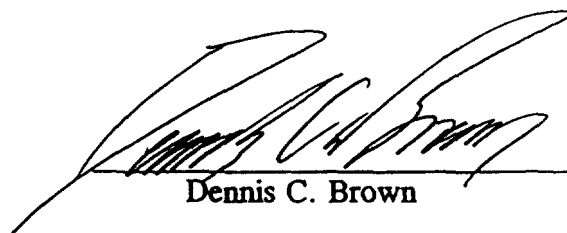
Hein Fessmer

Certificate Of Service

I hereby certify that on this eleventh day of March, 1994, I served a copy of the foregoing Opposition on each of the following persons by placing a copy in the United States Mail, first-class postage prepaid:

Lawrence R. Krevor
Director — Government Affairs
Nextel Communications, Inc.
801 13th Street, N.W.
Suite 1110-S
Washington, D.C. 20005

David E. Hilliard, Esq.
Wiley, Rein & Fielding
1776 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006



Dennis C. Brown

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Nakia M. Marks, hereby certify that on this 11th day of July, 1994, I caused a copy of the attached Reply Comments to be served by hand delivery or first-class mail, postage prepaid to the following:

Chairman Reed E. Hundt
Federal Communications Commission
Room 814
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Commissioner H. Quello
Federal Communications Commission
Room 802
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Commissioner Andrew C. Barrett
Federal Communications Commission
Room 826
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Commissioner Susan P. Ness
Federal Communications Commission
Room 832
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Commissioner Rachelle B. Chong
Federal Communications Commission
Room 844
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Blair Levin
Federal Communications Commission
Room 814
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Karen Brinkmann
Federal Communications Commission
Room 814
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Rudolfo M. Baca
Federal Communications Commission
Room 802
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Byron Marchant
Federal Communications Commission
Room 826
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Jan Mago
Federal Communications Commission
Room 844
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Rosalind K. Allen
Federal Communications Commission
Room 832
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Ralph A. Haller
Chief, Private Radio Bureau
Room 5002
Federal Communications Commission
2025 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Beverly G. Baker
Private Radio Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
Room 5002
2025 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

David Furth
Private Radio Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
Room 5202
2025 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Ron Netro
Private Radio Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
Room 5002
2025 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

A. Richard Metzger, Jr.
Acting Chief
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
Room 500
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Gerald Vaughn
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
Room 500
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

John Cimko
Mobile Service Division
Federal Communications Commission
Room 644
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Terry Fishel
Chief, Land Mobile Branch
Licensing Division
Federal Communications Commission
1270 Fairfield Road
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325

Alan R. Shark
President
American Mobile Telecommunications
Association
1150 - 18th Street, NW, Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20036

Elizabeth Sachs
Lukas, McGowan, Nace &
Gutierrez
Suite 700
1819 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20006

Mary Broomer
Mike Kennedy
Joe Vestel
Motorola, Inc.
Suite 400
1350 Eye Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Mark Crosby
ITA, Inc.
Suite 500
1110 N. Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Alan Tilles
Meyer, Faller, Weisman &
Rosenberg
Suite 380
4400 Jennifer Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20015

Leslie A. Taylor
Leslie Taylor Associates
6800 Carlynn Court
Bethesda, MD 20817

Robert S. Foosaner, VP
Nextel Communication, Inc.
800 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 1001
Washington, DC 20006

Norman P. Leventhal
Raul R. Rodriguez
Levental, Senter & Lerman
2000 K Street, NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20006

Gail L. Polivy
1850 M Street, NW
Suite 1200
Washington, DC 20036

Susan H-R. Jones
Gardner, Carton & Douglas
1301 K Street, NW
Suite 900 East Tower
Washington, DC 20005

Cathlen A. Massey
McCaw Cellular, Inc.
1150 Connecticut Avenue, NW
4th Floor
Washington, DC 20036

William J. Franklin, Chartered
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20006

Frederick M. Joyce
Christine McLaughlin
Joyce & Jacobs
2300 M Street, NW
Suite 130
Washington, DC 20037

Fredrick J. Day
1110 N Glebe Road
Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22201

Thomas J. Caey
Jay L. Birnbaum
Timothy R. Robinson
Skaddon, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom
1440 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Wayne Black
Dorothy E. Cukier
Keller & Heckman
1001 G Street, NW
Suite 500 West
Washington DC 20001

Jay C. Keithley
Leon Kestenbaum
Sprint Corp.
1850 Street, NW
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20036

Kevin Gallaher
8725 Higgins Road
Chicago, IL 60631

Craig T. Smith
P.O. Box 11315
Kansas City, MO 64112

Harold C. Davis
Smartlink Development LP
1269 S. Broad Street
Willingford, Connecticut 06492

W. Bruce Hanks, President
Century Cellunet, Inc.
100 Century Park Avenue
Monroe, LA 71203

Henry Goldberg
Jonathan L. Wiener
Daniel S. Goldberg
Goldberg, Godles, Wiener & Wright
1229 19th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

J. Barclay Jones, VP
American Personal Communication
1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Mark J. O'Conner
Mark J. Tanber
Piper & Marbury
1200 19th Street, NW
7th Floor
Washington, DC 20036

Jim O. Elewellyn
William B. Barfield
1155 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309-3610

Charles P. Featherstun
David G. Richards
1133 21st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Robert A. Mazer
Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle
One Thomas Circle, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005

William R. Miller
Russ Miller Rental
3620 Byers Avenue
Fort Worth, TX 76107

Michael Hirsch,
VP External Affairs
Geotek Communications
1200 19th Street, NW #607
Washington, DC 20036

Robin G. Nietert
Scott C. Cinnarion
Brown, Nietert & Kaufman, Chartered
1920 N Street, NW
Suite 660
Washington, DC 20036

Raymond G. Bender, Jr.
J.G. Harrington
Leonard J. Kennedy
Laura H. Phillips
Richard S. Dennins
Dow, Lohnes & Albertson
1255 23rd Street, NW
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20037

Gerald S. McGowan
George L. Lyon, Jr.
Thomas Gutierrez
David A. LaFuria
Lukas, McGowan, Nace & Gutierrez,
Chartered
1819 H Street, NW
7th Floor
Washington, DC 20006

Stephen G. Kraskin
Cardessa D. Bennet
Karskin & Associates
2120 L Street, NW
Suite 810
Washington, DC 20037

Richard Rubin
Fleishmann & Walsh
1400 16th Street, NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036

Elliot J. Greenwald
Howard C. Griboff
Fisher, Wayland, Cooper, Leader, &
Zaraguza, L.L.P.
2001 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Suite 400
Washington, DC 20006

Lon C. Levin, VP
American Mobile Satellite Corp.
10802 Parkridge Boulevard
Reston, VA 22091

Andrea S. Miano
Reed, Smith, Swaw & McClay
1200 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Thomas J. Keller
Verner, Liipthert, Bernhard, McPherson &
Hand, Chartered
901 15th Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005

Robert Fay
Police Emergency Radio Service, Inc.
82 Herbert Street
Franklinham, MA 01701

Alan C. Campbell, Pres.
FCBA
1722 Eye Street, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20006

Donald J. Elardo
Larry A. Blooser
Gregory F. Intoccia
1801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington DC 20006

Frank Michael Panek
2000 W Ameritech Center Drive
Hoffman Estates, IL 60196-1025

James Bradford Ramsay
102 Commerce Commission Building
Constitution Avenue, & 12th St., NW
Washington, DC 20423

Daryl L. Avery
DC Public Service Commission
450 5th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

David A. Reams, Pres.
Grand Broadcasting
P.O. Box 502
Perryburg, OH 43552

Anne P. Jones
Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan
1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC

Edward R. Wholl
120 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, NY 10605

Albert H. Kramer
Robert F. Aldrich
David B. Jeppsen
Keck, Mahin & Cate
1201 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005-3919

David Cosson
2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20037

Martin T. McCul, VP
900 19th Street, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20006

Michael J. Shortley, III
180 South Clinton Avenue
Rochester, NY 14646

Jan M. Reed
Route 5, Box 180-W
Crossville, TN 38555

Terrence P. McGarty
Telmarc Telecommunication
265 Franklin Street
Suite 1102
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

Corporate Technology Partners
100 S. Ellsworth Avenue, 9th Floor
San Mateo, CA 94401

Rodney Joyce
Ginsburg, Feldman & Bress
1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Ellen S. Levine
CA Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Joel Levy
Cohn & Marks
1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Thomas A. Strov
Mark Golden
Telocator
1019 19th Street, NW
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20036

Richard M. Tettlebaum
Gurman, Kurtis, Blask & Freedman,
Chartered
1400 16th Street, NW
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20036

Carl Northrop
Bryan Cave
700 13th Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005

Koteen & Naftalin
1150 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, DC 20036

W. Bruce Hanks, Pres.
Century Cellunet, Inc.
100 Century Park Avenue
Monroe, LA 71203

Linda Sadler
Rockwell International Corp.
1745 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

G.A. Gorman
North Pittsburgh Telephone Company
4008 Gibsonia Road
Gibsonia, PA 15044-9311

Penny Rubin
State of New York Department of Public
Service
Three Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12223

David Jones
Government and Industry Affairs
Committee
2120 L Street, NW Suite 810
Washington, DC 20037

Michael Carper
General Counsel
OneComm
Suite 500
4643 S. Ulster Street
Denver, Colorado 80237

Bill Dekay
Dial Page
Suite 700
301 College Street
Greenville, South Carolina 29603-0767

Russell H. Fox
Gardner, Carton & Douglas
Suite 900, East Tower
1301 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Willard K. Shaw
Mobile Radio Communications
2226 Vista Valley Lane
Vista, California 92084

Carole C. Harris Christine M. Gill
Tamara Y. Davis Keller & Heckman
1001 G Street, NW
Suite 500 West
Washington, DC 20001

David C. Jatlow
Young & Jatlow
2300 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037

Donald M. Mukai
Jeffrey S. Bork
U.S. West, Inc.
1020 19th Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20036

Paul J. Feldman
Fletcher, Heald & Heldreth
11th Floor
1300 North 17th Street
Rosslyn, Virginia 22209

Jeffery L. Sheldon
Sean A. Stokes
1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 1140
Washington, DC 20036

Brian Kidney
Pamela Riley
425 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94108

Kenneth G. Starling
Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan
1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

David A. Gross
Kathleen D. Abernathy
1818 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

John T. Scott, III
Charon J. Harris
William D. Wallace
Crowell & Moring
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

Philip L. Spector
Susan E. Ryan
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison
1615 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20554

William J. Balcerski
Edward R. Wholi
120 Bloomingdale Road
White Plains, New York 10605

Michael Hirsch
1200 19th Street, NW
Suite 607
Washington, DC 20036

David Hill
Audrey Rasmussen
O'Conner & Hannan
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20006-3483

John Lane
Robert Gurss
Wikes, Artis, Hedrick & Lane, Chartered
1666 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Robert B. Kelly
Douglas Povich
Kelly, Hunter, Mow & Povich, P.C.
1133 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington DC 20036

Corwin Moore, Jr.
Personal Radio Steering Group
P.O. Box 2851
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Marjorie Esman
Hardy and Carey
111 Veterans Boulevard
Metairie, LA 70005

Shirley Fuji Moto
Brian Turner Ashby
Keller and Heckman
1001 G Street NW
Washington, DC 20001

Kathy Shobert
Director of Federal Regulatory Affairs
888 16th Street, NW Suite 600
Washington, DC 20006


Nakia Marks